

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
a special permission for raising a
cadet corps of 100 men, which will be
entirely limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
4, Whitehall, Strand, W.C.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

No. 17,771.

號一十七百七千七萬一第

日四十月三年卯乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1915.

二拜禮

號七十二月四年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART.
Apr. 27th. Philippine Islands, Japan,
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
9 a.m., per s.s. Nippon Maru.
Apr. 27th. Straits, Colombo, Marseilles,
and United Kingdom, at 2
p.m., per s.s. Nippon.
Apr. 27th. Europe via Suez, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. Asahi.
May 1st. Formosa and Keelung, Shang-
hai, North China, Japan, via
Moj, Victoria, B.C., Seattle,
and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
Mitsushima.
May 1st. Saigon, Straits, Burma, Cey-
lon, Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at noon, per s.s.
Empress of India.
May 4th. Formosa via Keelung, Shang-
hai, North China, Japan, via
Moj, Victoria, B.C., Seattle,
and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 4.30 p.m., per s.s.
Sado Maru.
May 7th. Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at
11 a.m., per s.s. Sado Maru.
May 13th. Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and
United Kingdom, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. MITSUBISHI MARU.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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(MITSUBISHI CO.)
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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,
OGHI, MUTABE, OSHINOTANI,
NAMAZUTA, SAKO, SHINNEW,
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AGENTS FOR
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HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,
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OTSU, MURAKAWA, KAWASAKI,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBURA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI".
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.
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ON KIAN—Messrs. GRADING & CO.
HONGKONG—Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.
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GLASGOW—Messrs. A. E. BROWN,
McFARLANE & CO., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. SATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [54]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 15 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.15 " " 10 " "
3.15 " " 3.45 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
100 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 " "
1.30 p.m. to 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 10 " "
6.30 " " 7.00 " " 10 " "
7.00 " " 7.30 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 29th May 1914. [467]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I. A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineering.
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Mangle, Brone Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.
NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 610 feet 350 feet 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 85 " "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 34 " 34 " "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.
KOBE.
[TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "WADADOCK," KOBE.]
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 feet. " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 58 " " 66 " "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " " 30 " "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.
HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
[TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.]
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 " "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 " "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 10 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [97]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:
Competes with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST **FIREBRICKS** GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
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TELEPHONE No. 1030.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

**SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST
AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.**
TEMPORARY TIME TABLE
(Effective from February 18th, to April 30th, 1914).
Owing to the War the THOROUGHLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and ONE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of
excellent equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and
"KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Passenger	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Passenger
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

• Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above rates do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 3 p.m. for Changchun and then leaving Chang-
chun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Hsichow, Changchun, and Hsichang (the finest sea-side resort in
North China), all under the Company's management.
TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.;
Messrs. TROSBY, COOK & SON; HENDERSON & CO. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE;
from the NIPPON Yusen Kaisha, Ltd. and the NIPPON Yusen Kaisha, Ltd.;
from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct
from the
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add.: "MANCHURIA."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.
FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Cheloo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Peking.
MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
[1468]

MAMPEI HOTEL, KARUIZAWA.

8,270 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
THE BEST SUMMER RESORT IN JAPAN.
Dry and Invigorating Air.
Guides for the Ascent of the Volcano Asama.
Strictly First-Class Hotel in Karuizawa.
12 miles from the Railway Station.
Special Terms offered for Prolonged Stay.
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CABLE ADD. "MAMPEI" KARUIZAWA.
Phone No. 22, KARUIZAWA.
K. SATO,
Proprietor and Manager. [518]

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, COLONIAL
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SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak for Logs and
Planks.
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.
Floorings—Slates to Order.
Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.
The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the
splendid range of Philippine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.
Prices and Samples on application.
Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1453. P.O. Box No. 638
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," YOKOHAMA.
Codes used: A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watkins's.
DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT.—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 681, 2050, 3470.
NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 515 ft. | **NO. 2 DOCK.** Docking Length 376 ft. | **NO. 3 DOCK.** Docking Length 451 ft.
Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material
including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful low boats, floating derrick to
lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacture of engines, boilers,
tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.
WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.—
99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses
and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 37,017 square yards, or 14 acres.
Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-
taken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.
[112]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent—
MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,
12, Mikawada-machi, Asaba-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.
SHACKELL, EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
MAKERS OF
PRINTING INKS
FOR OVER 120 YEARS.
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [16]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager. [36]

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CENTRAL LOCATION.
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL, most Central Location within
the limits of the Island.
Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M.
to 11.30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for
Shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
MANAGER.
Telephone 197.
Telegraphic address: "CONVOY." [20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones
in Every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.
Rooftop Garden and South House, European
Ranger meets Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager. [99]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-
novated throughout and entirely refurnished.
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.
Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. [37]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMMEEN—CANTON.
Telegraphic Add.: "VICTORIA, SHAMMEEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
Hotel electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every Information and Special Attention
given to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor. [466]

NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE
S.S. "PANAMA MARU."

ALL THE LATEST
PATRIOTIC SONGS, ETC.

INCLUDING
"TIPPERARY."

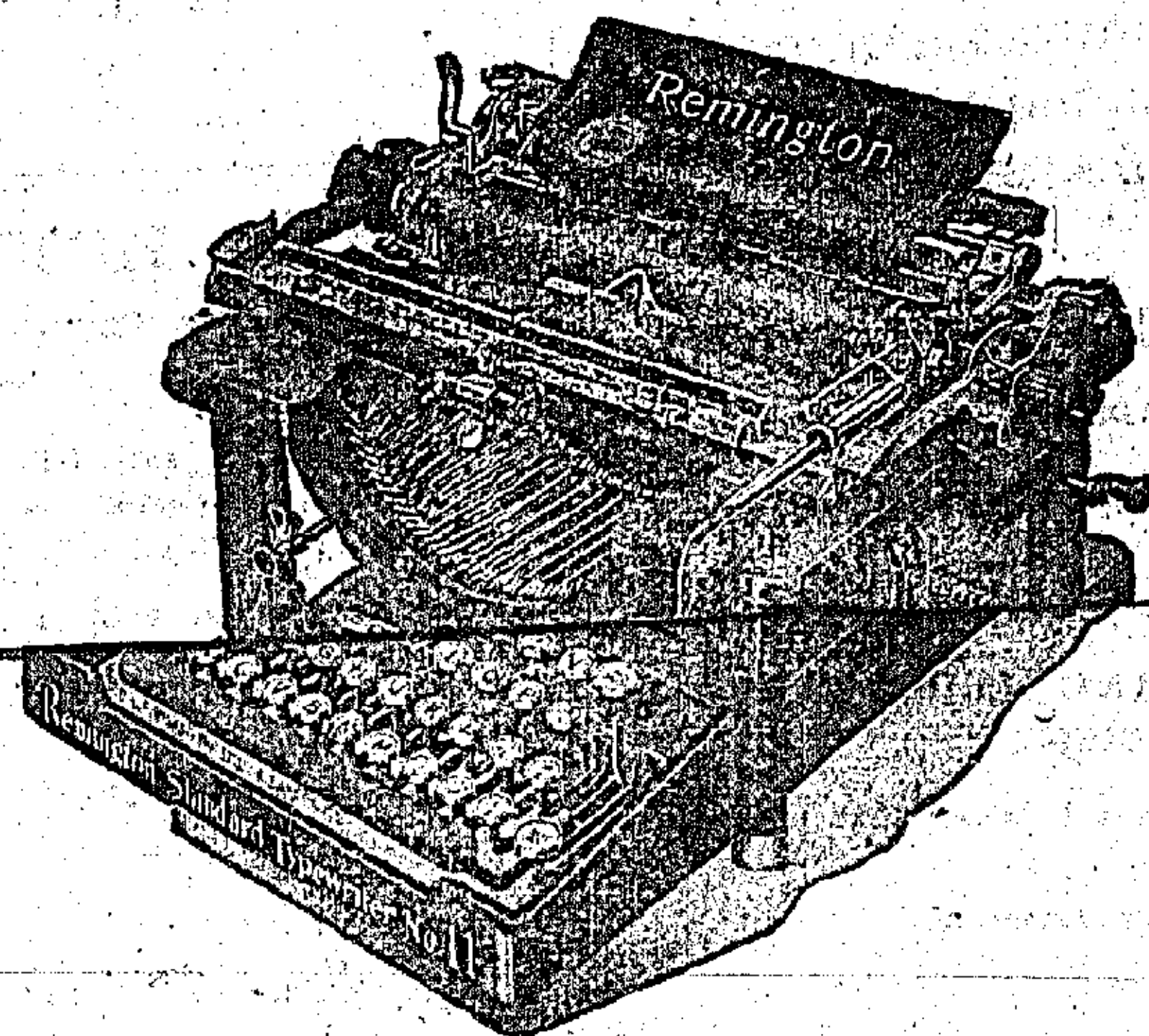
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

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THE following are some of the notable features of the
NEW "REMINGTON" Models 10 and 11—
these Models constitute another epoch-making advance in
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NEW CARRIAGE RELEASE SYSTEM. AUTOMATIC RIBBON MOVEMENT.
VARIABLE LINE SPACER. NEW METHOD OF CHANGING RIBBON.
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Sole Distributors, HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

(Gentlemen's Department).

We have just received a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

IN

"B.V.D." "AERTEX" AND "FLEXINET"
SPECIALITIES.

ALSO IN

INDIAN GAUZE AND

LIGHT "VIVELLA" SUMMER WOOL.

LIGHT WEIGHT PYJAMAS.

INSPECTION INVITED:

WM. POWELL, LTD.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING. CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, at the City Hall, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. J. W. C. Bennar (Gibbs, Livingston & Co.) Vice-Chairman; A. S. D. Cousland (Alex. Ross & Co.); S. H. Dodwell (Dodwell & Co.); W. Dickson (Chartered Bank); G. T. Edkins (Butterfield & Swire); P. H. Holyoak (Beiss & Co.); Hon. Mr. David Lauder (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.); N. J. Stabb (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank); and the Hon. Mr. E. Shollin (David Sassoon & Co.), members of the Committee; Messrs. T. F. Hough (Hughes & Hough); R. M. Dyer (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.); C. Montague Ede (Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.); A. G. Coppin (Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Milk Company); J. A. Plummer (Bradley & Co.); A. Forbes (Harry Wicking & Co.); T. E. Pearce (J. D. Hutchison & Co.); W. M. Humphreys (J. D. Humphreys & Co.); H. F. Campbell (Shewan, Tomes & Co.); T. A. Loughlin (Bank Line); N. L. Watson (Asiatic Petroleum Company); J. M. Alves (J. M. Alves & Co.); G. H. Wilson (Robertson, Wilson & Co.); W. C. Jack (W. C. Jack & Co.); S. C. Ismail (S. C. Ismail & Co.); J. W. Rosser (P. & O. Co., Ltd.); and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the report of the meeting, the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts of the Chamber of Commerce for last year having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission take them as read. I will now proceed to deal with the more important matters which have come under the notice of the Committee during the period under review, taking them in the order in which they appear in the report. The first question is that of commercial arbitration, and some very interesting correspondence will be found in the report dealing with the case shown to resort to arbitration as opposed to the law courts, and in many contracts made here there is a clause to the effect that disputes between importers and Chinese buyers shall be submitted to the Chamber. The possibility of the introduction of yellow fever into the Far East by vessels coming here from the Panama Canal has been under consideration, and we are glad to find the Governments of this and neighbouring Colonies, and of India, are fully alive to this danger and are taking steps to deal with the matter. Later in the year the question of a permanent Quarantine Station was raised, not by any means for the first time, and it will be noted that, writing on 4th September last, the Colonial Secretary announced that the Observation Station at Lai-Chi-Kok was now available for that purpose. We trust that this station will continue to be so available, and that for a paltry pecuniary gain to the Colony, it will not in the future be rented out for other purposes, as has been done in the past.

WIRELESS STATION.

The next point of interest in the report is our old friend the Wireless Station; and it is satisfactory to know that at last, after so many delays, the work is well in hand and we hope, in the course of the summer, to be supplied with this most necessary aid to our shipping business, and to the increased safety of life and property afloat. It seems incredible that with our enormous shipping, both Naval and Mercantile, and with our world-wide Empire, that we should have suddenly found us practically entirely without such important means of communication. Even our sister Colony—Singapore—which was to be one link in the chain of high-power stations erected for purpose of imperial defence, was without a wireless station at the outbreak of hostilities, and was in consequence hurriedly supplied with a low power apparatus taken from a merchant vessel. This disgraceful state of unpreparedness compares strangely with that of our enemies, who, as we all know, had throughout the world stations of very great power, which were used seriously to our detriment at the commencement of the war. As your representative speaking in the Legislative Council on the 6th November last, I expressed myself as strongly as I was permitted to on this point, and I feel confident that the members of the Chamber endorse my views. (Applause.)

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

You will recollect that at our last meeting I referred to a piratical attack which had taken place the day before on a British vessel on her way to Kowloon. This attack resulted in very serious loss of life, including that of the Chief Officer, Mr. Evans, and the gutting of the vessel by fire. After full investigation it was found that certain of the crew had acted with great heroism, and as a mark of the Chamber's appreciation of what had

been done by them to protect the lives and property entrusted to their charge, a subscription was specially raised, the proceeds being divided between the surviving officers and watchmen and the relatives of those who unfortunately lost their lives. A gold watch and chain with suitable inscription was presented on behalf of the Members of the Chamber to Captain Wetherall. I may remind you that this is the second time in the history of our Chamber that such a Commander has been made to a British Commander for a similar act of courage shown in the discharge of his duty. As a result of this last case of piracy special representations were made to the Colonial Government, and to the Foreign Office through the London Chamber of Commerce, and we trust that the representations then made will eventually bear fruit and result in the entire suppression of piracy in Chinese waters. We recognize the difficulties under which the Chinese labour, but we cannot acquit them of blame in not taking more vigorous steps to remove such a slur on their administration. As one result of this attack on a British ship, an Ordinance was, as you are aware, brought in making it compulsory on others whose vessels were engaged in certain sections of the coasting and river trades to take precautions against the commission of piracy on their ships. As some of these regulations appeared to press too hardly in certain directions, a meeting of the Committee was held at which the representatives of the various lines concerned were present. Various amendments to the Ordinance were suggested, and after discussion with the Government the Ordinance was finally passed with modifications and appears to be working satisfactorily.

BILLS OF LADING.

An interesting question as to the date of a bill of lading has been raised during the year, when the Committee gave it as their opinion that a bill of lading should not be signed for a certain month unless the vessel was actually in port during that month.

"A VERY GRAVE SCANDAL."

During the past year your Committee received a complaint from the representatives of our two local sugar refineries against an advertising campaign carried on in the British Columbian Press which had for its purpose the boycott of Hongkong-made sugar shipped to Canada. The representations made will, we trust, put an end to what cannot but be considered a very grave scandal.

FOOD PRICES.

On the outbreak of war, the Committee found it necessary to make representations to the Government respecting certain retail dealers who were unduly increasing their prices of foodstuffs. This matter was very promptly dealt with by the appointment of a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Treasurer which was empowered to fix the maximum price for all articles of the necessities of life. The Committee have taught the native shopkeepers by the infliction of a heavy fine for attempting to charge in excess of the Government prices. I regret, however, to be obliged to add that considerable difficulty is still often experienced in dealing with the stall-holders in the markets, and others who constantly refuse to recognize the price lists as gazetted. The Government has done what is possible to meet the case and it remains now with the house-holders of the Colony to give all possible support in carrying out this policy by insisting on their servants procuring provisions at figures not above the fixed maximum or, when necessary, to come forward readily without regard to their personal convenience to assist in prosecuting any dealer who attempts to defy the regulations.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The next important matter to which I will refer is that of telegraph rates. A perusal of the correspondence on this subject will prove both interesting and illuminating. You will notice that in spite of the strongest representations made, not only by this Chamber but by the London Chamber of Commerce and others against the manner in which the Telegraph Companies have taken advantage of the situation to exploit the business community of the Eastern section of the British Empire, our representations have had little effect. We have two causes for complaint; one against the Government for the granting of a concession which we are permitted to use, and the other against the rapacity of the Telegraph Companies. The concessions granted are a mere sop, and merchants still have to face a very heavy increase in the cost of telegraphing at a time when business is bad, and expenses increasing on all sides. To my mind it seems inexplicable that H. M. Government should permit a Company, on which the business community is so absolutely dependent, to so take advantage of the situation and reap a harvest to which they are in no way entitled. The position taken up by the Telegraph Companies is not only surprising; it is also unbusinesslike in view of the fact that before very long we trust we will have the opportunity of making use of the opposition service which will be supplied by the wireless now being set up in the East.

TRANSFER OF ENEMY SHIPS.

You will observe that very early in the War the Committee considered it advisable to record their protest against the transfer of alien enemy ships to a neutral flag after the outbreak of hostilities. We understand that such transfers will not be recognized by the Allies, and that any such vessels are liable to be seized on the high seas as prizes of war.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

During the year the Government has again brought forward the proposal to take over the moorings and buoys in the harbour. The scheme is set forth at length in this report, and was specially referred to in the debate on the Budget in the Legislative Council in November last. The Committee has again strongly opposed the scheme which, however, we

are sorry to learn, has been accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We understand, however, that the carrying out of this scheme has been postponed for the moment owing to want of funds, as there are other and more important matters to which the finances of the Colony can be devoted to a more useful end. We trust this postponement will continue for at all events, a considerable time to come. This, gentlemen, covers the most important part of the report now before you.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

There are, however, one or two other matters to which I will briefly refer. The first is that of the currency of the Colony which cannot but be considered as most unsatisfactory.

Our subsidiary coin has ranged from a discount of about 11 per cent. to about 18 per cent. The silver trade dollar, the currency of the Colony, has at times been as low as 11 per cent. as compared with the unofficial bank notes issued by some of our British Banks having branches in Hongkong. Thus we have the surprising result that local traders, and, in certain conditions, bankers refuse to accept our coin except at a discount and the former demand payment of their accounts in notes. The question of the subsidiary coin, as we all know, has for a considerable time received the attention of the Government and annually large appropriations are voted to redeem the surplus coin which is returned to England and sold at the market value. This in time will, we trust, bring our small coin back to par, coupled with the prohibition of foreign coin, the subsidiary coin in the Colony. The question of the silver dollar is, however, a more difficult one to deal with. The causes for this depreciation in a great measure are to be found outside the Colony. The matter has, as you know, been repeatedly considered by the Government, who from time to time have consulted the business community on the subject, but no final policy has been decided upon nor has an amelioration been found for a state of affairs of which we have so much cause to complain and which so materially affects our prosperity. Personally, I am of opinion that the true cure is to be found in the substitution of Hongkong treasury notes for those now current in the Colony. I do not believe the objection to this scheme are unanswerable, but at the moment this view has not found favour with the powers that be. There is another point which, of course, has a very direct bearing on the condition of our Hongkong currency, and that is the unsatisfactory condition of that of our great trading neighbour, and your Committee therefore miss no opportunity of joining with our brother Chambers of Commerce in urging upon Peking the imperative need for thorough reform in this most important matter.

THE WAR.

It would not be possible to close my remarks without some reference, which I will make as brief as may be, to the war, through which we may say that we have passed. The war, as everyone knows, has brought about a struggle of the world and some smaller nations are now engaged in a life and death struggle, a struggle which can only have one of two possible endings; the downfall of the German Empire and its deluded adherents, or that of the Allied Powers ranged against them. The latter contingency is unthinkable, and inconceivable, and remembering the losses we have all experienced during the past nine months, which, in many cases, can never be made good—all that remains to us as an United Empire is to continue the struggle to the bitter end, even though that struggle may have to extend far beyond the end of this current year. We witness with pride the splendid response to the call to arms which has been so readily made from all parts of the Empire. The Far Eastern Colonies have not been backward in this respect, and I believe our record here is as good as any. We know there are a number of young men, and middle-aged men too, still with us, who would gladly have offered their services to the Empire had it been possible, and we sympathize with them in that they have been forced to remain here when their hearts and desire were in the fighting line; but at least they have this consolation of knowing that it is possible for them to serve their country here even if it only amounts to a spell of Police duty or sentry-go.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

With regard to our trade, this has of course in many directions suffered severely in consequence of the War, but we trust that much of this can be regained in due time. The uncertain policy adopted by the Home Government in dealing with alien enemies has still further complicated matters. At the first the tendency appeared to be to stop trading, and in some instances, such as the branch of the German Bank, the business was placed in the hands of a receiver. Later we were informed alien enemies would be permitted to trade under special licence. Then suddenly, without warning, about three weeks later, an entirely new policy was declared. All alien enemy firms in Hongkong were placed in the hands of liquidators, and the bulk of their respective staffs interned. While this last appears, under the circumstances, to be the proper attitude to take up during the continuance of the war, the extraordinary anomaly exists that in China, where each foreign resident is under his own flag, British subjects are permitted by their Government to carry on business with the enemy, the grounds being that, by residence in China, the alien enemy has obtained commercial domicile in a neutral state. As I have already stated elsewhere, I consider this is a mistaken policy. In order to bring the war to as prompt a conclusion as possible, it seems that we should cut off the enemies' supplies in every possible manner, and that under no condition should any one of the Allies assist them in the slightest degree in their business undertakings. (Continued on Page 3.)

INTIMATIONS.

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

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IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.

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THE question of wall decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

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Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [100-3]

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[54]

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[291]

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Though this might at first result in a loss to certain institutions or individuals, I believe, in the long run, it would benefit our nation. Since drafting the above paragraph, I have seen in the local Press the reported judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Carter in the Alexandria Prize Court dealing with this very question. I understand that the decision of that Court is that an alien enemy cannot obtain commercial domicile when residing in China, and that his effects therefore have been confiscated. It is to be hoped that this question will ultimately come before the highest Court in the realm, and if so, and should that Court uphold the decision now before us, this question which has been exercising us all since the outbreak of the war will be, once and for all, satisfactorily disposed of.

CARGOES ON ENEMY SHIPS.

Another point to which I must specially refer is the great loss sustained by Merchants, Bankers and others through cargoes which were afloat on board alien enemy vessels at the outbreak of the war and which were diverted to neutral ports where the cargoes were landed, or kept on board the vessel which was sheltering there. The attitude at first taken up by the Shipowners was in most cases absolutely uncompromising, and thus heavy losses have been entailed upon those interested. As you are aware, negotiations have for many months past been carried on here by a special Committee appointed for that purpose, and also in London, and we are glad to find that at least the Shipowners' representatives are inclined to show themselves more reasonable. I trust that, before long, this will result in the liberation of the cargoes involved on terms which under existing conditions may be considered satisfactory.

THE DEMAND FOR TONNAGE.

With the disappearance of so much Continental tonnage which has of recent years, been so keenly competing with us in the carrying trade of the world, the cry has been that this is our opportunity to seize and ultimately hold the trade formerly enjoyed by our enemies. I believe that no person in the part of our fellow subjects will be wanting to attain this end, but perhaps it is as well that I should refer to the fact—a fact which so closely concerns the trade of our Colony—that the British Government has not only actually taken up a fifth of the total shipping flying the British flag, but is further constantly absorbing a very considerable proportion of the tonnage engaged in ordinary trade for the carriage of military stores, food stuffs, etc., which all form so important a part of our military needs. It is therefore very difficult for the British Shipowners in all parts of the world to meet the business demands made upon them. But they are doing their best.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It is well to recall the fact that within a fortnight of the declaration of hostilities the Allied Navies practically controlled the Seas and with very few exceptions our overseas trade was carried on as though no war was in existence. This fact is a splendid tribute to the efficiency and preparedness of H. M. Senior Service. We can realize what this means when we recall the injury done to our Mercantile Service by one cruiser commanded by an able and resourceful man, I will take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation, which I am sure all share, of the chivalrous conduct displayed by Captain von Muller of the *Emden* towards those who fell into his hands. The treatment meted out to this honourable man is, unhappily, in too great a contrast, to the murderous, piratical actions recently perpetrated by some of his brother officers nearer home, who we fear are acting under direct orders from the highest authorities.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

Speaking as a representative of a Merchant Shipping Company, and addressing, as I am, a body representing the second largest shipping ports in the world, I think I should also express our admiration for the splendid courage displayed by the officers and men of the British Mercantile Marine for the manner in which they are carrying on their share of the trade of the Empire under conditions which prove a test of the highest courage. (Applause) threatened as they and their ships frequently are by sudden annihilation. We gladly hail these brave men who, taking their lives in their hands, have to the full shown themselves to be most worthy representatives of a great service. (Applause) who, for so many years, have built up the great nation of which we are so proud to be members. I trust that those of our Chamber who own allegiance to other flags, will take it in no bad part that speaking here as Chairman of a Chamber of Commerce in a British Colony, I have made special reference to our own people. We are proud to be associated in this enterprise with such gallant contrabanders as oppose even our Allies who have, throughout the war, resorted to a d. bravery as to make the world wonder—bravery on sea and land, in the air and under the water. It is impossible now to forecast what the result of this war will be, but it must be presented to the end, and we believe then that over the terrible maelstrom of misfortune which has overtaken the world for so long, has been moved, we can all turn our attention to the more profitable paths of commerce to the permanent benefit of humanity and civilization at large.

LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Before I sit down it is as well that I should make reference to existing local regulations which have, to a certain extent, hampered our trade. We recognize that in time of war we must submit to special restrictions, and I only make this reference in order to state that on these occasions when the Committee have considered it necessary to make representations to the higher powers asking for a modification of such rules as appear to press too heavily on our shipping and other branches of our business, we have

invariably been met by the Military, Naval, and Civil Authorities in the most courteous and considerate manner and, where possible, such relaxation of the rules as asked for have been granted.

With regard to the accounts gentlemen, I have very little to say. These have been balanced for the year, but in order to place our Chamber on a more secure financial basis it is now proposed to deal with the question in a separate resolution which I will later put before you. With these remarks I beg to propose the passing of the report and accounts.

MR. EDE ON TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Mr. MONTAGUE EDE said:—It is my pleasant duty to rise and second the resolution before the meeting. The time at my disposal has only enabled me to go through the Report, published some few days ago, very hurriedly, but I find it convincing in every way, and look upon it as a record of work well and faithfully done in the public interest, and we, as members of the Chamber, can ungrudgingly express our thanks to the Committee for its efforts on our behalf. You, sir, have explained so fully the Chamber's action in regard to the many problems which have come before it during the past year that very little ground is left me to traverse, but two points seem to call for further emphasis; one is the state of unpreparedness in which the Colony found itself at the outbreak of hostilities in the matter of a wireless station. This very unpreparedness confirms what is already known and acknowledged by most neutrals: that the war was not contemplated by Great Britain, and the simplicity of the argument should go a very long way in convincing our Chinese friends that they were grossly deceived by that section of their own Press which was, and is, subsidised by the German authorities. The second matter, which will not suffer for greater emphasis, is that dealt with under the heading of "Trading with the Enemy." You have expressed, sir, the hope that under no condition should any one of the Allies assist the enemy in the slightest degree in their business undertakings; with this I cordially agree, as I feel sure does every British and not a few neutral members of the Chamber. As regards German trade, shall we continue to allow ourselves to be deceived into the belief that her merchants came to the East impelled by economic pressure from within, or do we at last realise the truth that the majority of them were sent here as part of the Prussian system being one of the manifestations of the Prussian Spirit of World Domination? If we realise this vital truth we should stand together and, as with our brethren in the trenches, have the common object of opposing this form as well as every other form of Prussianism. The Law Officers of the Crown are stirring up the dusty bones of Toole's trusts to try to prove that commercial domicile is a legally defined term, and that their views are not supported by all other lawyers, and their arguments and advice only produce a state of confusion, and it is for this Chamber, acting in concert with other Chambers of Commerce, now to point the way to Britishers generally, and not wait until the psychological moment has passed. (Applause) I thank you, sir, for having given me this opportunity of seconding the report and accounts.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Hough, the following Committee was unanimously elected:—The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, Mr. S. H. Dowdell, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. N. J. Stubb, and the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

NEW MEMBERS.

The appointment of the following new members was confirmed:—Messrs. S. C. Ismail & Co., de Souza & Co., and Mr. R. Hancock.

THE SECOND MEETING.

INCREASE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A general meeting of the Chamber followed, for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—

"That Clause III. of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce be altered as from January 1st, 1915, to read:—All Merchant Firms, and persons engaged or interested in the trade of Hongkong or China, shall be eligible for admission as Members in the manner hereafter described, and on payment of 800 for Firms, and 25 for single individuals for the current year of their election, and a like annual subscription thereafter, payable on 1st January."

The Chairman said that the resolution needed little explanation. They would understand that under circumstances upon which he need not enlarge the Chamber had had to meet considerable shrinkage not only during the past half year, but shrinkage would also have to be met during the next half-year. Their expenses had also been considerably increased, and in order to make up their finances at the end of the current year they had decided to ask the members to be good enough to make a small increase in their contribution towards the working expenses. He might say that when the Chamber was founded in 1861 the subscription for firms was \$100, and in 1902 it was reduced to \$50, and had remained at that figure ever since. They now asked for an increase of \$10 a year for firms, and \$5 a year for subscribers. He then proposed the resolution given above.

Mr. BONNAR seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

This was all the business.

With a view to promoting economy of foodstuffs patriotic Germans are instructed by the *Cologne Gazette* to chew each mouthful at least fifty-two times before swallowing.

LOCAL SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES AT SHROPSHIRE.

At King's Park on Saturday, resulting in a win for the Reserves by 82 points. The weather was dull and a slight westerly wind made the shooting at times rather erratic.

The shooting at 600 yards was very difficult, as the light failed badly. The scores are:—

RESERVES.	200	500	600	Total.
Mr. Carpmac	32	31	32	95
Mr. Mackay	31	35	30	96
Mr. Baugherman	29	32	31	92
Mr. McLennan	30	34	28	92
Mr. Pollan	31	30	30	91
Mr. Lyon	28	30	32	90
Mr. Hamilton	29	27	30	86
Mr. Watson	23	31	30	84
				796

Less 4 per cent. for use of aperture

sights

Total

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	300	500	600	Total.
Lieut. Hughes	31	31	28	90
Sergt. Small	27	32	27	86
Sergt. Moore	25	27	27	79
Sergt. Cotton	27	23	25	75
Col.-Sgt. Gardner	24	24	27	75
Sergt. Davis	27	23	24	74
Sergt. Dorrington	26	24	21	71
Corpl. Morris	23	25	17	65
Total				615

HONGKONG C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of the games which were played yesterday.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Long and Green (ove 4/6), beat Mrs. and Mr. Beavis (scratch), 6-0, 6-1. Miss Wilkinson and Maas (rep. 2/6), beat Mrs. Lindsay and Wood (scratch), 5-7, 6-4, 6-4. The winning couples in each case pass into the semi-final.

Handicap Doubles, second round.—Hancock (ove 20), beat Vivian and Taylor (ove 2/6), 6-1, 6-2.

Handicap Singles, "A" Class.—Dr. Koch (rep. 15/3), beat Muriel (ove 3/6), 6-2, 6-2. Dr. Koch passes into the semi-final.

In connection with the Championships it may be mentioned that Nisbet will not be defending his title on this occasion. Cup outright and the successful competitor in the Championship this year will thus hold the new cup presented by Sir Paul Chater.

KOWLOON TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

YESTERDAY'S RESULT.

Handicap Doubles.—Crisp and Lindell (ove 30), beat Sutton and Read (rep. 4/6), 6-1, 6-4.

PEAK SCHOOL SPORTS.

The following are the results of the Peak School Sports held on the Hon. Mr. Severn's lawn on Saturday:—

TROOP WAR.—A. Winning Team.—Harry Morton, Henry Butterfield, Lucy Morton, Ronald Armstrong.

B. Winning Team.—Charles Morton, Eileen Stubbings, Puroil Skelton, Charlie Bonnar, Alfred Lammet, Jack Miller, Veronica Butterfield, Barbara James, John Lander.

FLAT RACE.—A Class, 1. Josephine Coppin and Lucy Morton; 2. Jim Bonnar and Eric Stubbings; 3. James Maudie, ton Smith and Charles Morton; 4. Annie Miller and Alice Morton.

WHEELBARROW RACE.—B. Annie Miller and Charles Morton; C. Donald Chapman and Ian Grant Smith.

HAT-TRIMMING COMPETITION.—1. Alice Morton; 2. Jim Middleton Smith; 3. Veronica Butterfield.

CADETS' RACE.—300 yards: 1. Reginald Wall; 2. Edward Wall.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Home Nursing.—Lecturer, Dr. Sibree; Examiner, Dr. D. Johnson.

The following passed at the examination held on April 24th:—Miss C. L. Bishop, Mrs. F. Blair, Miss Helen Cunningham, Mrs. J. D. Ba by, Miss A. Davidson, M.S. L. S. Lobb, Miss Margaria Denison, Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Mrs. H. T. Jackson, Mrs. A. D. Keigwin, Miss Esther Kottowall, Miss K. A. Massey, Mrs. J. E. Taylor.

HON. NURSING.—Examination held April 17th. Lecturer, Dr. W. V. M. Koch; Examiner, Surgeon-General Hoskyn R.N.

The following passed:—Miss M. Larradas, Miss B. Gandall, Miss C. Gardner, Mrs. E. Gegg, Miss J. Jack, Miss M. Joseph, Mrs. A. Pierpont, Mrs. G. Sommers, Miss W. Wilkinson, Miss E. Xavier.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.—Special Examination, held April 17th. Examiner, Surgeon-General Hoskyn.

Passed Third Examination, and qualified for Medals:—Mrs. T. Jones.

E. RALPHS, Hon. Secretary.

ITALIAN INTERESTS AND GERMAN OFFERS.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

In view of recent events, the following from *The Times* makes interesting reading.—Circumstantial rumours, emanating from many sources, have been current of late in regard to the position of Italy. Prince Bulow, the former German Imperial Chancellor and present Ambassador to the Quirinal, has admittedly suggested to the Italian Government that, in return for a promise of lasting neutrality, Italy might eventually receive territorial compensation from Austria. The extent of such compensation has been freely discussed in the German, and less freely in the Italian, Press. Even the Austrian Press has contained semi-official allusions to it. There is no reason to believe the Italian Government to have lent a willing ear to these overtures, though they have undoubtedly served as a basis for diplomatic negotiation.

Apart from the consideration that any acceptance of territorial recompense for her neutrality might be interpreted as having placed Italy in an unequal position, the Italian Government appears to consider that the issues raised by the war are too vast to be settled by any cession or promised cession of territory to which Austria-Hungary would be likely pacifically to consent. The operations against the Dardanelles, which involve what may well be a final settlement of the Near Eastern question, have stimulated the consciousness of the Italian people that the interests of Italy in Asia Minor and in other points of the Eastern Mediterranean may require a departure from a policy of neutrality if Italy is to have a voice in the settlement commensurate with her national aspirations.

For these and other reasons some credence has been attached to reports from Italy that the military preparations which have been going on in Italy throughout the winter were approaching completion, and that Italy would shortly take her stand by the side of the Allies. Up to the present no information has been received in the best-informed quarters to warrant a positive statement that such is the case. The Italian Government has, from the outset, declined to bind itself to a policy of neutrality, and has insisted that it must keep a free hand to safeguard vital national interests. It may possibly consider the moment to have come for a clear declaration of its policy. The very circumstantial reports of the departure of Austrian and German subjects from Italy would appear to lend colour to this view.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Pte. A. Lamberton joined the Corps on 26th April. Allotted Corps No.

2.—Every member of the Corps sleeping at Headquarters, or at the former German Club, must use the mosquito net supplied to him.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Tuesday, 27th instant.

5.00 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Table "C" M.G. Course, on Kennedy Road Range.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.—Table "C" M.G. Course, at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co.—10 p.m. drill with mules, at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co.—Lecture at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Scouts' Company—Squad and Company drill at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m., and proceed by special tram.

Remainder: Nil.

DETAILS.

4.—On Duty: H.K.V.R. G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDER BY MAJOR WALKMAN, COMMANDING.

HONGKONG, April 26th.

PARADES.—A. B. and C. Companies (with the exception of those members on duty with the main guard) will parade at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, April 27th and Friday, April 30th in the road between the Law Courts and the Cricket ground. Dress: drill order.

D. Company will parade under Co. Sgt. Major Cooke at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 28th. Dress: drill order.

Recruits will parade under Co. Sgt. Major Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 on April 28th and 29th, and May 3rd. Dress: drill order.

Signallers will parade in Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 28th.

W. L. CARTER, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

GERMAN WAR BOOTY.

The *Telegraph* learns that the Prussian railway administration recently issued a notice to all goods stations that the quantity of goods sent by combatants to their families at home had assumed such proportions that the suspicion had arisen that the packages contained illegally acquired war-booty or private property illegally seized in a hostile country. Such suspicious consignments must at their place of destination be sent to the Army authorities, who would make inquiries. The notice concludes:—"Those who belong to the Army are allowed to appropriate objects of small value among the war-booty as keepsakes; but firearms of any kind, swords, and cap badges are not booty which can be taken as souvenirs."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



AGENTS FOR
"B. V. D."
SLEEPING SUITS
WHITE NAINESOK \$3.00 PER SUIT.
ALL SIZES.
COLOURED SOIESETTE \$4.75 PER SUIT.
ALL SIZES.

Go To Bed
Happy. Get Up Happy.
Wear a
Loose-Fitting
B. V. D.
(Trade Mark)
Short Sleeve, Knee
Length Sleeping Suit.
Made from thin, cool fabric that let the air through. Cut on full, free lines that prevent tightness at any point. The comfort sleeping suit to be had. Not a penny more costly than night apparel of any other sort that you might purchase.

"B. V. D."
UNDERWEAR
COAT-CUT VESTS \$1.50 & \$2.50 Each.
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS \$1.50 & \$2.50 Per Pair.

LIGHT WEIGHT
PYJAMA SUITS
IN CEYLON, WOOL CREPE, WOOL TAFFATA, VIYELLA, Etc.
From \$6.00 to \$10.00 Per Suit.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BIJOU THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA:
"THE YELLOW FEVER."
"LOVE'S SEDUCED AND DECEIVED."
LAST FEW NIGHTS ONLY
ALBERT MORROW.
SCOTCH MAGICIAN.
9.15 P.M. ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1915.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THE HOWITT & PHILLIPS CO.
FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, 28TH APRIL.—
BY SPECIAL DESIRE—
"MRS. DOT."
THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL.—
THE WORLD-WIDE SCREAMING FARICAL COMEDY,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

FRIDAY, 30TH APRIL.—
AND LAST PERFORMANCE,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of Major General F. H. KELLY, C.B.,
"DAVID GARRICK."
Followed by the Great
"DER TAG."
by Sir J. M. BARRIE.
This One-Act Play caused tremendous sensation in London recently
N.B.—50 per cent. of THIS NIGHT'S GROSS RECEIPTS will be given to the TOBACCO and CIGARETTE FUND for the SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

PRICES AS USUAL:
COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1915.

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Plates in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

ON SALE:
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE \$5.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL REGISTER of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [642]

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Gentlemen with English Family in Kowloon.

Apply—

Care of "O. K." Office.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1915. [643]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

DURING my absence and until further notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOLE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [632]

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, HAPPY VALLEY, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order.

K. M. CUMMING, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [630]

A Vente aux enchères publiques de l'usine à décolorer le paddy ainsi qu'un Cholon (Cochinchine française) avec magasin, matériel et outillage appartenant aux Sociétés RIZIERIE ORIENT et RIZIERIE UNION.

La Rizerie "Orient" outillage avec un matériel "Douglas et Grant" entièrement neuf peut produire environ 500 tonnes de riz blanc par 24 heures.

La Rizerie "Union" outillage partie avec un matériel "Douglas et Grant" sur bon état et partie avec un matériel "Schule" sur excellent état d'entretien peut produire environ 300 tonnes de riz blanc par 24 heures.

Il existe un matériel d'entretien comprenant 200 chapeaux 23 jongues et 9 sangles dont la cession pourra être consentie à prix d'adjudication aux adjudicataires des Rizeries.

A défaut d'adjudication, ce matériel sera vendu aux enchères.

La vente n'aura lieu que si les offres atteignent \$500,000 de Saigon pour la Rizerie "Orient" et \$450,000 pour la Rizerie "Union".

Les offres et les demandes de renseignements sont reçues à l'Etude de Maître Gligon-Papin notaire à Saigon (Cochinchine française).

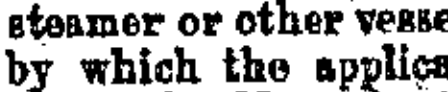
Codo A. B. C. 6th edition. Saigon. [635]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST-MARSHAL, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST-MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207]



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS applying to the PROVOST-MARSHAL for passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

SOLIGNUM

FOR

WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK, ETC.

Absolute death to the White Ant.

Manufactured by

MAJOR & Co., HULL.

Supplied in

BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS

OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Sole Agents—

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER Co., LTD.

Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [192]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS.

[245]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND OF TWENTY DOLLARS and a Bonus of FIVE DOLLARS per Share for the year 1913, and an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1914, will be Payable on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after that date.

By Order of the Board.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [633]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th April to the 30th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DARBY, General Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [494]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th April to the 10th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [627]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen ... \$38.00

Ladies ... \$18.00

Children ... \$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Passes Tickets available for 30 Rides will be \$1.50.

Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms pro rata as now in force, but no return will be given in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [484]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE

DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY

BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and

LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

FOR SALE.

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

ALBUMS, and other

PHILATELIC GOODS,

at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & Co.,

Caine Road, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

Li all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to ESSG. at 36, 37 and

7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

W. E. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [579]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

ON the 1st of May, No. 27, CONDUIT ROAD, VERY LARGE DINING and DRAWING ROOMS, Three Excellent Bath Rooms and Bath Rooms, well furnished throughout.

Apply to—

Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1915. [634]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS,

Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTION.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [593]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,

No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE,

Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace

Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—

A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANBY,

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

HOUSES in OLIFTON GARDENS,

Condut Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the

Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT"

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Vaucluse Road.

Apply to—

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

"PENYBREW," Manden Row, Kowloon,

6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,

5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's

Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [239]

TO LET.

THE SOUTH-WEST portion of the

FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury

on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the

German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 4, Ice House Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [135]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour

immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [789]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink, particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. "

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THE WAR.

BATTLE AROUND YPRES.

MAGNIFICENT GALLANTRY OF BRITISH

"TRIUMPH" AT THE DARDANELLES.

HER GUNS AGAIN SPEAK.

AUSTRIAN EFFORT IN CARPATHIANS.

PERSISTENT ATTACKS FAIL.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRENUOUS FIGHT NEAR YPRES.

GRAPHIC WORD-PICTURE BY EYE-WITNESS.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Eye-Witness at Headquarters says that Ypres is again the centre of interest. In order to make the story clear, it is necessary to go back to the attack on Hill 60, which is a gentle swell of ground in an open space of plough land, surrounded on all sides by woods. The hill overlooks the low ground to the south-east of Ypres, and therefore was of great value to the enemy for the purpose of artillery observation. Hence it has been contested again. It is seamed with innumerable trenches and saps. Both British and Germans had latterly engaged in mining. We were the more rapid, and consequently forestalled the enemy, firing seven mines simultaneously. The result, in the words of a soldier, was "like a transformation scene." Trenches, parapets, and sandbags disappeared, and the ground assumed strange shapes. Here were craters, there mounds and debris, while dense columns of smoke and dust were still in the air when the British sprang from their trenches and rushed to the gaping craters.

TERRIFIED GERMANS.

There were no Germans left where the mines had actually exploded, but in the neighbouring trenches the British Infantrymen witnessed an extraordinary scene. Many Germans, surprised in their shirt-sleeves, and without equipment, stunned and bewildered, were subjected to a rain of hand grenades. They went into a panic, cursing and shouting, fell over one another and fought to gain the exits of the trenches. Some in the rear, maddened with terror, drove their bayonets into the bodies of their comrades ahead. This was only a momentary glimpse of the British Infantrymen before they attacked the enemy with the bayonet. They burst through a maze of trenches, poured into the craters, and seized the communication trenches, until finally they were stopped by barricades defended by bomb-throwers.

THE REAL STRUGGLE BEGINS.

Then the real struggle began, when the Germans recovered from their surprise. The hill formed a salient, and was exposed to fire from three sides. The German gunners took advantage of this fact, and the whole position became obscured in smoke from bursting shells. In the meantime our batteries were supporting the attack with a terrific cannonade, which was maintained throughout the night. The scene in the darkness was grand in the extreme. From along the British line could be seen flashes of shell, while the noise of the guns was so nearly continuous as to resemble musketry. The British, under this fire, had to work erecting parapets towards the enemy, blocking the German communications.

Nor were the German infantry idle. Advancing to the communication trenches, they threw bombs over the barricades into the craters, to the crumbling sides of which the British were clinging with difficulty.

MASSSED ATTACKS.

The action culminated in two masssed attacks. These were defeated, principally by British machine-guns, some of which were rushed up on motor-side-cars. Yet, despite their heavy losses—the hill-side was piled with dead Germans—the enemy continued their pressure the whole of Sunday. British reinforcements arrived in the evening, and swept the Germans from all parts of the hill. The bombardment was re-commenced at night-time with almost the old intensity, but the British position is now secured.

THE BRITISH SPIRIT.

Severe cannonading was maintained on Monday without any infantry attack, but the Germans are now heavily shelling the whole of the Ypres area. The enemy, on Tuesday, unmasked a formidable concentration of artillery, and hour by hour the fire grew. The heavier guns, the 42 and 55 centimetres, bombarded Ypres itself, but there were not many casualties, although fifteen children were killed as they were playing in the street. The bombardment of Hill 60 became hotter in the evening, and hostile infantry re-assaulted, but they soon discovered that the spirit of the British was unbroken by the high explosives.

British machine-guns again inflicted tremendous execution, and the attack was repulsed. Another attack at eight in the evening met with the same fate, yet the Germans did not admit defeat. Hand grenade parties throughout the night made repeated efforts, alternating this with bombardments.

The fighting in the labyrinth of trenches is almost indescribable. There is continual surging backward and forward. The British, on Wednesday, held the position with the exception of one point, from which, however, the Germans were driven in the afternoon, but high explosives and asphyxiating shells were rained upon the defenders. The Germans also brought field guns to close range. Nevertheless, the cannonade diminished in the evening, and the British infantry firmly established themselves in the captured position.

MAGNIFICENT BRITISH GALLANTRY.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Eye-Witness at Headquarters, in his vivid narrative of the fighting around Ypres, speaks of the magnificent gallantry of the British, especially in the capture of the most important position of Hill 60. He says this is a mere episode in the Allies' operations, but it will, nevertheless, go down in history as being among the finest exploits of the British troops.

Officers affirm that the German bombardment of the hill was far worse than the preceding attack by the Prussian Guard in November. The hill is only 250 yards by 200 yards, and on it the Germans during four and a half days hurled tons of metal and high explosives. Sometimes the hill top was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes, yet the gallant British infantry stood firm, although the trenches were so filled with dead comrades that the reinforcements had to climb over the prostrate forms.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nevertheless, the British, including the wounded, are extremely cheerful, for they know that this important hill has cost the Germans far heavier losses.

Field-Marshal Sir John French telegraphed the troops his heartiest congratulations on the success, and says that a very valuable object has been attained. The operation was skilfully planned and conducted, and the troops behaved with their customary courage, endurance, and tenacity.

NEW GERMAN METHOD OF ASPHYXIATION.

Reuter's correspondent in North France says that eye-witnesses of the German attack on Boesinghe are of opinion that the Germans did not use asphyxiating shells, but a kind of vapour was projected from the German trenches by means which are yet unknown. The Allies had previously noticed something unusual in progress behind the parapet of the enemy's trench in which opening had been made. The Germans awaited a favourable wind to expel, under pressure, fumes which were identified as emanating from chlorine gas. The Allies were amazed at seeing thick clouds of blackish fog moving in their direction. The Germans, profiting by the momentary confusion, issued from their trenches, supported by artillery fire. The leading Germans wore masks, permitting them to cross the infected zone.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS ALONG YSER CANAL.

Paris, April 25th. 4.45 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—Our counter-attacks in Belgium are being continued successfully, in close cooperation with our Allies.

The Germans, who made their attack with two Corps, continued to employ asphyxiating gases, and some of their projectiles, which failed to explode, contained a large quantity of gas. We made appreciable progress to the northward on the right bank of the Yser Canal.

The British, despite the violent counter-attack, reported yesterday, maintained all their positions on our Right.

We stopped a trench in Argonne, taking prisoners and two machine guns.

Germans on the heights of the Meuse massed a whole division against Calonne, before a trench on a front of less than a kilometre. At the outset they bent our front line, but they themselves were forced back by a counter-attack.

Paris, April 26th. 12.25 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—North of Ypres the fighting continues in favour of the Allies.

The Germans attacked at several points along the British front from north, south, north-east, and south-west, but they gained no ground.

We progressed along the right bank of the Yser Canal by vigorous counter-attacks.

Elsewhere there was nothing noteworthy.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 25th.

The latest casualty list includes the following names:—

Killed: W. Barling, C. F. Barnett, W. Boone, A. Huth, L. G. Playfair, A. M. E. Swaby, Captain D. Wynyard.

Wounded: E. G. Miles, G. Boylston, G. Borland, A. E. Burnett, A. Chatham, R. Comely, H. Crisp, K. E. Cunningham, J. Darbishire, C. H. Dixon (Yorkshire L.I.), H. Doe, C. R. Dudgeon, W. O. Edwards, W. O. Field, F. W. Hammond, G. H. Kent (Yorkshire L.I.), A. N. Lewis, R. Mariani, Captain R. Milbark (Wellingtons), W. P. Paterson, A. E. Playford, H. A. Poland, W. Ramsay, T. Rutton, T. F. Upton, Lieut. R. Why (Yorkshire L.I.), E. M. Webb, T. Wells, H. F. Westmacott, P. Wills, F. J. Wyke, F. Yates, C. T. Young, C. Bevir, H. V. Corbett, A. Gilby, C. R. Henderson, S. Maurice, N. Mosley, D. O'Rourke, C. E. P. Sankey, J. B. Sidebottom, E. G. Stocker, and B. Whitestone.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

The German activity and movement of troops in Belgium is compared with the early days of the war. The extent of the German losses in Flanders is shown by the endless trains of dead and wounded passing through Bruges all the week. Thousands have been buried in the great Military Cemeteries at Moorslede and Hasselt.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, April 25th.

The capture of Hill 1,001 by the Russians is important, and will greatly facilitate the conquest of the Uzkok Pass, as it reduces the significance of Hill 999, which is still held by the enemy.

ENEMY'S UNAVAILING EFFORT.

PETROGRAD, April 26th.

An official communiqué says:—The enemy brought up additional heavy guns in the Carpathians and increased the volume of artillery fire along the whole front. He made a series of persistent attacks on Saturday night in the region of Uzkok Pass, but these were repulsed with heavy loss. The engagements elsewhere have been of a minor character.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"TRIUMPH" AT THE DARDANELLES.

BOMBARDING THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

LONDON, April 26th.

Reuter's correspondent aboard the *Triumph* telegraphs that the *Triumph* entered the mouth of the Straits and opened with her 7.5 inchers on a Turkish trench at the western end of Gallipoli at a range of 7,000 yards. The bombardment lasted for half an hour, after which the *Triumph* proceeded further up the Straits in search of a trench in another position. Howitzers from the Asiatic shore dropped sixteen shells around the ship. Three struck and inflicted but trifling damage, two men being wounded. The *Triumph* silenced the battery a few minutes after the position was located. The vessel then resumed the bombardment of the enemy's trenches.

NORWEGIAN BARQUES SUNK.

LONDON, April 25th.

German submarines sank the Norwegian barques *Eva* and *Oscar* in the North Sea and directed the Danish steamer *Anna* to pick up the crews, who were brought to Burnt Island.

GERMANS SEIZE DANISH STEAMER.

LONDON, April 26th.

The Germans have seized the Danish steamer *Nidaros*, bound for Grimsby with dairy produce, and took her to a port on the island of Sylt.

[Havas Service.]

FINNISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Stockholm, April 24th.

A German submarine torpedoed the Finnish steamer *Frank*. The crew were saved.

GENERAL.

[Havas Service.]

EXECUTION AT CAIRO.

Cairo, April 24th.

Khalil, the murderer of the late Sultan, has been hanged.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE PREMIUM BONDS.

PEKING, April 23th.

The drawing of the Premium Bonds in the Temple of Agriculture attracted huge crowds.

The first five tickets were drawn by holders in Kiangsu, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Honan.

MODIFICATION OF JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

PEKING, April 26th.

The feeling in Peking is easier as a result of a report that the Japanese demands have undergone modification.

WAR NEWS.

GERMANY'S NAVY INCREASED.

According to an estimate drawn up by the naval expert of *The Times*, Germany possesses 17 Dreadnoughts, 8 battle-cruisers and 10 light cruisers. The German navy has grown more powerful than it was previous to the European War breaking out.

NO INDEMNITY TO LUXEMBURG.

The Luxembourg Legation issues a document of the assertion contained in the interview with Baron von Richthofen published in a Paris paper to the effect that the violation of Luxembourg neutrality was justified by the tacit consent of the Luxembourg Government, and also by the fact that an indemnity was accepted. The Legation points out that the Grand Duchess and the Government protested against the invasion of the country to the Powers guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxembourg, and that furthermore the Grand Duchy received no indemnity.

GERMAN REPRISALS FOR MEMEL.

A peculiar view of the Russian invasion of the Memel district is given by the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*. The paper says:—"As Memel is without any organic connexion with the theatre of war, the Russian attack only have been made with the object of plundering and persecuting the civil population. The gross violation of international law demanded immediate reprisals. The war levy on the town of Suwalki was at once increased to £5,000, 10 distinguished civilians were seized as hostages, and Grodno was bombarded by airmen. Other reprisals will also be taken."

GERMANY FORSAKING TURKEY.

According to a Constantinople despatch to *Le Temps*, when a War Cabinet council meeting of Turkey was opened, Marshall Von der Goltz explained why he was unable to persuade Germany to attack Serbia. He said that Germany, Austria and Hungary are in such positions that they cannot spare even a single soldier to support Turkey.

Enver Pasha and Tarrad Bay abused Germany, saying that now that the capital of Turkey is being threatened, Germany is indifferent. They announced that it would be wise for Turkey to make peace with the Allies before the fall of Constantinople.

IMAGINARY EXPLOIT OF MEN FROM THE "EMDEN".

With reference to the news telegraphed from Sydney that the landing party from the German cruiser *Emden*, on board the schooner *Ayesha*, had raided the Dutch telegraph station at Padang, Sumatra, the *Hanlestad* says:—"It is hardly necessary to say that there is not a grain of truth in this sailor's yarn. The *Ayesha* entered the port of Padang when Dutch warships were there, and after taking on board such provisions as were allowed from the German merchant vessels which had taken shelter in the harbour, left again within twenty-four hours."

A EUROPEAN LITANY.

"The State has no higher judge above it. There is nothing whatever beyond it in world history. It cannot sacrifice itself for anything higher. The State is power. On principle it does not ask how the people is disposed."—TREITSCHKE.

You, who now wield by earthly right The sceptres God-conferred of old, Who know no law above your might, No sceptre higher than you hold: We pray you in the ancient words, Have pity on the people, lords!

The kings who ruled us from the skies For righteousness as tribute cried: Your wrath demands more sacrifice For word or deed that vexed your pride. Our manhood in the battle flings, Have mercy on us, mighty kings!

Whom shall we pray to now to give The daily bread for us and ours, For by ourselves we cannot live? Hear, ye beseech you, awful powers, For blood of kin in payment shed Give us this day our daily bread!

You take the father and the son, The brother and the kin away. We can but cry: "Thy will be done," As to the gods of yesterday. When childhood is bereft of all, Will you be Father at its call?

The elder masters of our fate Proclaimed a heaven above the stars. Forgive, O iron avatars, Our fear the prayer: "Thy kingdom come."

Invokes some myriad martyrdom. Ye, you are power before our eyes; The love divine we took on trust. What life you will we but surmise And recreate ourselves in dust, Like those too hopeless to deceive, Who also tremble and believe.

The King of Kings made fair the earth; The feast of life was nobly set. The summons to that regal mirth We would not hear or did forget. Sadly He said, "Love would not win, The iron hand must draw them in."

Spare us, stern ministers of law, A little, while we do repent, Ere the grim state of life shall draw Unto the feast of punishment, The brotherhood that a light compels, The deepest of the human hell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPRISALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 25th April, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In your leading article of to-day you state that only after six weeks have the Germans determined on reprisals for our treatment of Submarine Prisoners. Surely this is incorrect. In your issues of 15th and 23rd April it was announced by telegram that Germany had placed some of our officers under arrest.

This move of our Government in differential treatment of Submarine Prisoners seems to have been very ill-considered.

After all, these men are under orders and the discipline of the German Navy being what it is, you cannot expect them to disobey orders.

When once a policy of reprisals starts where are you going to stop? You may be quite certain that, in the language of poker, the Germans will see our ante and go one better every time.

The only logical outcome of such a series of reprisals is a war of extermination with no quarter given on either side.—Yours, etc.,

"MENS AEQUA."

"WILLIAM THE SUDDEN."

A CHARACTER-SKETCH OF THE KAISER AS HE IS.

The April *Fortnightly Review* contains a very readable article entitled "William the Sudden," in which, by anecdote and observation, a picture of the Kaiser is presented by Anne Topham, author of "Memoirs of the Kaiser's Court." The article was written in 1910, and of Great Britain we are told that nothing astonished the Kaiser so much as the "English way of doing business."

"Here," Haldane, he said lately, in a tone expressing acute injury, "he's been educated as a barrister, he's translated Schopenhauer, an ardent admirer of Goethe, writes books about him and visits Weimar every year—and you British have made him Minister of War! He came to our German manoeuvres. I offered him a mount and every opportunity to see everything—he can't ride! Declined with thanks! A Minister of War who knows absolutely nothing of military matters! And I never met a British Cabinet Minister who knew how many ships of the line you have in your navy! I could tell him: he never could tell me!"

"I could tell him!" Events have certainly proved that the Kaiser, through his spies, has long been at pains to learn all he could of our naval and military strength.

This is the final summing-up of his character. It is wonderfully interesting when read in the light of the war he brought about and the way the war is turning against him.

There is a wonderful vein of optimism in the character of the Emperor, a precious gift for a man in his position, but, like other people, he has the defects of his qualities. His rapidity of grasp, his tenuous memory, his desire to be an authority on all subjects and to have confidence in his own experience and judgment only, have led him into many blunders. He is not a deep thinker nor a very logical one. He is hurried in arriving at a conclusion, dogmatic in maintaining an opinion, impatient of opposition. He has never been able to win that adoring devotion of his personal attendants which was the lot of his father and grandfather. His Court is publicly obsequious to him, though in private, of course, each has his opinion of William the Sudden. He is furiously impatient of argument, especially if it is convincing, and extremely nettled if he cannot persuade people that his point of view is the right one. He can with difficulty be made to see two sides of a question, nor more than his own point of view; which, however, does not hinder him from changing that point later on if circumstances seem to demand it, with a native oblivion of his former attitude of mind.

DAY OF THE SMALL MAN.

MANY RECRUITS OF NEW HEIGHT STANDARD.

The reduction in the standard of height for recruits, which has not been made necessary by any falling off in recruiting, but may be regarded as a concession to the many men who have been refused on the score of height alone, has been followed by a most encouraging response. This was only to be expected, having regard to the great success attending the recruiting for the eight Bantam Battalions, which accepted men as low as 5ft. in height and were raised in a few days. It has already been proved that these small men stand the necessarily rigorous training as well as, if not better than, the taller men, while their marching powers are excellent.

The new recruits will not be affiliated to the County Territorial units as were the Bantams; they will be intermingled with other recruits about to undergo training.

The medical examination remains as strict as ever, and it has been established that there are fewer cases of heart trouble among the smaller men. These new joiners are mostly of the labouring class, admirable material in every respect. Of such was mainly composed the immortal Light Division, the men who retreated with Moore to Corunna and were present with Wellington or his lieutenants at every fight from Telavara to Toulouse.

Readers of the autobiography of Rifleman Harris, General Crauford's favourite sharpshooter, may remember the special treatment which was rendered, at the instance of the recruiting officer, in order to reach the standard height of 5ft. 3in. Harris became the crack shot of his battalion, and withstood the horrors of the retreat to Corunna, while bigger men, as he relates, dropped dead from sheer fatigue.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left
 for this port (via Queensland Port
 Manila) on the 21st instant, and
 expected to arrive here on or abo
 May.
 MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 The Barber Line str. *Bolton G*
 E. ngkong and Panama Canal I
 Park on the 29th January and is
 due.
 NIPPON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
 Takung, from Shanghai, is due
 kong 27th April.
 E. ngkong, from Moji, is due i
 kong 30th April.
 Yatching, from Calcutta, is due
 kong on the 3rd May.
 SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.
Monmouthshire, from London
 Hongkong 18th May.

al Booksellers. Canton: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

